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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

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AIR POUCH

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

TO : Department of State

DEPT PASS: MANACUA, SAN JOSE, SAN SALVADOR,
TEGUCIGALPA, USCINCSO FOR POLAD,
BIA PANAMA FOR - 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
This document consists of
7 pages
1 of
Series A
810018 1966

FROM : Amembassy GUATEMALA

DATE: November 12, 1966

SUBJECT: Monthly Guerrilla Report-October

REF : A-162, October 19, 1966

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY *CAF* DATE *5 OCT 1967*
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

Summary

1. If September had been the month for extreme Rightist activity, October was finally the month for Government initiative and lucky "breaks". The month began spectacularly, with the death of Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR) leader Luis Turcios, and ended with extremist forces of both Left and Right being held at bay and even being somewhat harried by GOG forces. While in part this is attributable to fortuitous circumstances, the GOG does deserve credit for taking new initiatives and for making apparent its will to combat its enemies. However, a new danger began to loom, as the extreme Right began to take direct action against the extreme Left, threatening the country with violence unrelated to Government activity.

Turcios' Death

2. In the early hours of October 2, Luis Turcios was killed in an automobile accident (GUATEMALA 1668). Sylvia Yvonne Flores, a female companion riding with him was also killed and Maria del Carmen Flores, another female companion, escaped from the vehicle and disappeared from the scene before authorities arrived. She was subsequently found and interviewed by both press and police, but no charges could be brought against her and she reportedly left Guatemala for medical treatment of her burns in Mexico.

3. According to eyewitnesses, the vehicle driven by Turcios, an Austin Minicooper, was driving at relatively high speed along the highway to Antigua, but still within Guatemala City limits. For an unknown reason, the vehicle suddenly swerved, flipped over several times, and exploded in flame. The vehicle had several bullet holes in its interior, but these probably resulted from bullets detonating in the heat of the blaze. Turcios died immediately, Sylvia Flores died several hours later in the hospital, and Maria del Carmen Flores escaped with injuries.

Enclosure: MLN Communiques
(3--2 copies each)

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4. Several stories circulate concerning the death. One version, presented by the Minister of Interior, is that the accident was simply the result of excessive speed and that there was no foul play involved (GUATEMALA 1716). [REDACTED] indicate that Turcios had been warned by his colleagues that the vehicle (which had been stolen) had a malfunctioning wheel and that it should be driven carefully, which obviously he did not do. Finally, the third version insists that foul play did occur, since Turcios had certainly made enemies both within and without his own group (some felt he was not obedient enough to Communist Party discipline, others may have resented his predominance in the organization). In the latter instance, the Movimiento Revolucionario del 13 de Noviembre (MR-13) may have resented his departure from that organization and the problems he subsequently brought to it at the Tri-Continental Congress. In any event, it is claimed by supporters of this version that the car gasoline tank did not explode and that the heat of the fire was so intense it literally melted its victims. They claim that a bomb of some sort, perhaps of magnesium, had been placed under Turcios' seat and that it had exploded as he was driving. Whatever version is the truth the Embassy is inclined to the version that it was an accident made worse by explosives Turcios might well have had with him for his own use.

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Cesar Montes as Successor

5. Immediately after Turcios' death, the FAR issued a bulletin proclaiming Cesar Montes (a pseudonym for Julio Cesar Masias Mayora) as its new chief. He in turn held a press conference (GUATEMALA 1816) wherein he reiterated the FAR political line of violent revolution. He also said the FAR would have to defend itself against a new Army offensive in the Zacapa-Izabal area, which, he said, was being carried out with the assistance of "U.S. Green Beret" soldiers (a patently false assertion). He lashed out at the extreme Right and accused it of plotting against the Government, and complained that the Army had increased the number of its troops in the Zacapa-Izabal and in Rabinal.

6. Relatively little is known about Cesar Montes (GUATEMALA 1699), although he apparently attended the San Carlos Medical School for a brief period before transferring to the Law School which he seems to have abandoned. He is about 23 years old, a member of the Communist Party, and identified by at least one person (a Leftist psychiatrist) as somewhat unstable. Prior to the death of Luis Turcios, Montes was perhaps the principal "theoretician" of the FAR besides being "number two" in the organization. It was frequently his task to explain dialectics to the peasantry and to members of the FAR, and he made his way into the FAR through his original membership in the Communist Party (FGT). While he is said to have gone to Cuba for guerrilla training, he is not a military man and lacks many of the military skills of Turcios.

Major Encounters

7. There were several major encounters between GOG forces and extremists of the Left. The first was revealed by the Minister of Defense, Colonel Rafael Arriaga, in a press conference on October 3 (which was in part provoked by the aforementioned

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Montes press conference). Several days earlier, said Arriaga, the Army had had a firefight with guerrillas near Los Amates, Izabal (GUATEMALA 1836), resulting in the capture of one guerrilla, a communist printing press, articles of war, and quantities of subversive propaganda (all were subsequently identified as belonging to the MR-13 and not the FAR).

8. Next, around October 20, the Army raided a guerrilla encampment near Los Achiotos, Zacapa (GUATEMALA 2040); subsequently, the guerrillas tried to ambush the troops, but the attack backfired and a total of sixteen guerrillas were killed (it is said that some were captured alive, but were quickly executed by the Army over the protests of the G-2 personnel present who wished to interrogate them).

9. On October 24, six guerrillas stole a taxi as they planned to go about Guatemala City and paint communist slogans on walls (GUATEMALA 2078). The taxi driver, who was released, reported the theft promptly to the new police complaint center, a radio call went out to all police patrol vehicles, and with surprising alertness, one of these spotted the stolen taxi and gave chase. The taxi was stopped and prompt action by the three policemen in the patrol car resulted in the capture of the six guerrillas and some arms. One of the captured was Turcios' sister; all defendants pleaded innocence and police persecution. While some aspects of the story may reflect embellishments to present the police in a good light (Police Director Homero García Montenegro allegedly has mounted a public relations campaign to give the police more luster, and in this instance immediately attributed the policemen's good work to training they had received at the National Police Academy), there is no doubt that the police did act rapidly and well and did make a significant capture.

10. The next evening the FAR suffered still another set-back. In a self-proclaimed effort to revenge Army strikes against the guerrillas in the north and east of the country, a band of twelve attacked a police station in Jocotales, a suburb of Guatemala City. Attacking with machine guns and hand grenades, they apparently attempted to "take" the station reportedly looking for arms; however, again the police reacted quickly, and although three were killed, the attack was repulsed and the police claimed at least two assailants were also killed or badly wounded (the FAR has naturally denied any losses). Two innocent passers-by were mortally wounded as well. Of course, on the negative side, it is disconcerting to note the FAR's new willingness to undertake such bold attacks, even if poorly executed.

Significance of Events

11. Perhaps two main conclusions can be reached as a result of the aforementioned activities. First, credit must be given to GOG forces and leaders for revealing initiative and courage. The police accounted for itself remarkably well, and innovations such as the complaint center, police reorganization training, and strengthening of the force and probably improved marksmanship seems to have paid off in these encounters. Additionally, the Army has undertaken a new policy of keeping five infantry companies continuously in the field in the Zacapa-Izabal area. These patrol for guerrilla groups and keep the pressure on them.

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12. Secondly, the death of Turcios, who had charisma, popularity, skill and good contacts obviously has affected the extremist forces. Montes is as yet untried, and his first ventures as chief of the FAR have not shown that Turcios has been replaced by a man of equal caliber. With time and experience, Montes may develop and may obtain a following in his own right, but for the time being Turcios' counsel and guidance will be missed. In the case of the sixteen killed guerrillas, Montes obviously misled by his information, committed the sin of permitting his troops to engage with superior force, with the resultant loss.

13. As a result, GOG morale has improved considerably. The Army is relatively content and its victories have given it new impetus. The possibilities of Army support for a coup against the present GOG have diminished, and without Army support plotting ceases to be the hazard it was in the month of September.

[REDACTED] The GOG has benefitted, since it has denied the charge that it is soft on communism and that it will not fight the extremists. This attitude culminated, of course, in the imposition of a state of siege in the early days of November even though in fact its imposition was in good part directed against the Rightist MLN. It, therefore, has more freedom to devote attention to other aspects of its program while letting its security forces pursue the enemy.

A New Danger: The Right Against the Left

14. Although Rightist plotting has faded and for the time being a coup is not feasible, the extreme Right has continued to organize itself. Although the MLN has denied association with the extreme Rightist organizations, such as CRAG and Mano Blanca and now a third, newly-formed group called the Frente de Resistencia Nacional (FRN) (GUATEMALA 2266).

[REDACTED] The theme of these organizations is that the present GOG is not protecting the citizenry against the threat of communism, and has come to some sort of secret agreement with the extreme Left. As a result, these organizations must take matters into their own hands and defend themselves against the extreme Left.

15. The last step in this process of self-alienation from moderation came shortly before the end of the month when the FRN issued "Decree No. 1" declaring "war" against some local press people and organs. It also issued several bulletins, one saying the Army was the victim of tricks and was letting the GOG emasculate it, and another announcing some strikes by the "anti-guerrilla commando unit 'Col. Molina Arreaga'" against far-Leftists. It also claimed the guerrillas had formed a new "front" on the south coast named after "Comandante Luis Turcios", but this is not confirmed. The FRN said it would follow the policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" and that its slogan would be "Guerrilla seen, guerrilla dead." It claimed credit for a number of recent assassinations of Leftists in the Zacapa-Izabal area and threatened that such action would continue. (Copies of these documents [REDACTED] are attached).

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16. The extreme Left seized upon these declarations to accuse the GOG of acting in collusion with the extreme Right, and made evident it would fully resume aggressive terrorist and guerrilla action not only in self defense, but also in its drive to ultimate "victory". The result was that both extremes greatly hardened their positions and now have gone out after each other. The GOG was becoming somewhat of a bystander to these events and its problems can only be compounded by this tendency of the extremists to take the law into their own hands. While this is not significant to date, the GOG must keep the initiative (particularly in the field of internal security) or the situation could deteriorate. Already some ugly incidents have occurred; for example, the MLN claims to have killed at least seven FAR members in the Zacapa area [REDACTED] and the FAR in turn claims the assassination of Manuel Sagastume Orellana, a far Rightist who also resided in Zacapa [REDACTED] B1 EC

17. An example of the problem created by this polarization of forces is seen in a casual comment made to the Ambassador by a local newspaperman. According to the latter, although there is no GOG press censorship, the press is in a considerably more dangerous situation than if there were. Threats on the lives of journalists are made by the extreme Right if one chooses to write about the Left, and vice versa. As a result, journalists are scared to treat any more than most routine stories, which encourages journalistic blandness.

18. On the positive side, however, is the aforementioned GOG decision to impose a state of siege in the first days of November. By such action, it may maintain the initiative and keep extremists at bay. It will have to keep the pressure up now, with specific aggressive acts against the extremists if the state of siege is to have any meaning.

Other Activity During the Month

19. There was a considerable upsurge of less significant terrorist acts during the month, probably attributable to increased Rightist activity. Also, the GOG has taken some actions it has not publicized, and about which little information is available. For example, it is known that there was guerrilla activity in the Rabinal-Salama area, with stories of an Indian guerrilla chief in command of the local band. It is known that clashes with Army patrols have occurred in the area. What is not known is the outcome of all these even though there is confirmation of a clash on October 7 resulting in one guerrilla killed and another on October 13 with five guerrillas captured, one killed and possibly one soldier killed. In one instance, the Army claimed to have routed forty guerrillas and killed one. Subsequently, the FAR issued a bulletin denying such activity [REDACTED] B1

[REDACTED] Another report was that the Army suffered the loss of two soldiers in another clash; the Army has never confirmed this, but again it is probable that some clash did occur and one or two soldiers were in fact killed. It is also probable that a similar small number of guerrillas may have been killed.

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21. The following represents a list of terrorist events in October:

- Oct. 1 Bomb explodes outside a church, Guatemala City
- Oct. 3 Bomb explodes outside National Library, Guatemala City
- Oct. 6 Bomb explodes under car belonging to known Leftist, Guatemala City
Shots fired at Rightist publication, ALERTA, Guatemala City
- Oct. 9 Bomb explodes in front of Radio Fabulosa, \$15,000 damage, Guatemala City
Bomb explodes in front of local newspaper, EL GRAFICO, Guatemala City
- Oct. 18 Bomb explodes at rear of U.S. Consulate, minimal damage, Guatemala City
- Oct. 19 Grenade thrown at home of Army Chief of Staff Reyes, Guatemala City
- Oct. 20 Bomb explodes at rear of Economics Faculty, San Carlos University, Guat. City
- Oct. 20 Bomb placed along route of AEU parade, Guatemala City
- Oct. 21 FAR band wounds Eliseo Brenes Pais, comisionado militar of Cayuga, Morales, Izabal
- Oct. 22 Bomb at home of Col. Miguel Angel Recinos, Chief Custodian of National Palace, Guatemala City
- Oct. 23 Home of Attorney General Carlos Grajeda strafed. Mrs. Grajeda slightly wounded, Guatemala City
- Oct. 24 Six FAR members captured by police
- Oct. 25 [REDACTED] BI
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FAR raid on Jocotales police station
FAR kills Manuel SAGASTUME Orellana, comisionado militar of Santa Rosalia, Zacapa, Rightist member of MLN
- Oct. 28 Bomb explodes in Zone 9, Guatemala City
Two small electrical installations burned in Zacapa

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- Oct. 29 Grenade explodes in private home, Zacapa. A bomb is thrown at the home of Guatemala City physician
FAR attacks police station in Cabanas, Zacapa
- Oct. 31 \$32,000 stolen by FAR from liquor wholesaler, Guatemala City
Band of men disarm policeman at railroad station, Guatemala City
Oil tanks at La Laguna attacked, and MLN action brigades allegedly kill seven FAR members or supporters in Zacapa
Mexican police captures FAR members, arms and money destined for Guatemala.

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DEL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL

Con la firme convicción de que, únicamente empleando una política agresiva "cero por ojo y diente por diente" podremos exterminar las guerrillas comunistas, EL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL informa de las acciones desarrolladas por el comando anti-guerrillero "Coronel Molina Arreaga", que en los últimos días, operando en la zona nor-oriental de la república, logró las siguientes objetivos: 1) EN GUALAN, Zacapa, el segundo jefe del frente guerrillero "Edgar Ibarra", conocido con el sobrenombre de "El Sueño" y cuyo verdadero nombre es el de Manuel Vélez, fué entregado a los autoridades militares de la localidad por varios hombres de nuestro comando anti-guerrillero. Este individuo debe varias muertes de campesinos anticomunistas y ha participado en emboscadas contra patrullas del Ejército Nacional. 2) EN SANTA ROSALIA, municipio de Gualán, el mismo comando ejecutó el veredugo comunista Antonio Portillo Funes, por haber participado en el asesinato del ex-dictador Manuel Orellana Portillo. 3) EN LA LIBERTAD, aldea de Camotán, Chiquimula, fué también ejecutado por elementos del FRN, el agente de las FAR, Domingo Pérez, a quien se sorprendió en su propia casa de habitación. 4) EN LA PE PESCA, aldea de Río Hondo, Zacapa, el individuo Sebastián Oliva Pérez, enlace guerrillero, fué muerto a tiros por hombres del FRN, hace 10 días. Su cadáver fué velado en Zacapa y al funeral asistieron no menos de 14 personas que también serán pronto ajusticiadas por el comando anti-guerrillero. 5) SALVADORA ORELLANA, conocido guerrillero de las FAR bajo el mote de "El Giro", fué alcanzado también por las balas del FRN. Se repone de las heridas sufridas, en casa de un conocido médico capitalino, cuya dirección y completa identidad obra en poder del comando "Molina Arreaga", al que el FRN ha instruido para que los tenga bajo su vigilancia y elimine al guerrillero totalmente cuando intento salir a la calle. 6) EN LA FRAGUA, Zacapa, donde han emboscado a la población los guerrilleros, nuestro comando atacó a Esteban Orellana Ordóñez, acortándole seis tiros, incluyendo uno en el parietal, que le dejará ciego para siempre.

Lamentablemente, la pasividad del gobierno para combatir a los guerrilleros comunistas, a los que encubre y tolera, no puede conducirnos sino a la aplicación de medidas enérgicas como las que informamos. Hemos tenido que llegar a donde no queríamos, porque el gobierno ha demostrado ser incapaz para garantizar la tranquilidad nacional y la seguridad de las personas. EL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL ha iniciado la ofensiva, bajo la consigna de: Guerrillero visto, guerrillero muerto, aún cuando en este empuje patriótico tengamos que entregar la vida muchos de nosotros, y tengamos que acudir a sistemas y procedimientos enérgicos y sangrientos, único lenguaje que entienden nuestros adversarios.

FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL,
COMANDO ANTI-GUERRILLERO CORONEL MOLINA ARREAGA.

Guatemala, octubre 23 de 1966.

DEL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL

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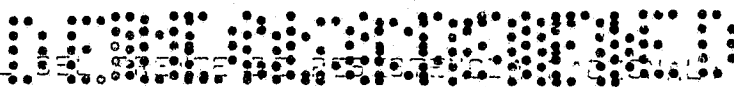
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OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

EL COMITE CENTRAL DEL NOROCCIDENTE

FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL

EL COMITÉ CENTRAL



CONSIDERANDO:

Que nuevamente la violencia de las guerrillas comunistas ha cobrado víctimas mediante actos de agresión dirigidos y financiados por el imperialismo chino-soviético, al que sirven los traidores a Guatemala.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que dentro de las nuevas tácticas ordenadas por el jefe guerrillero Julio César Macías Mayora (Julio César Montes), está la que funciona a través de ciertos órganos de prensa, donde agentes infiltrados de la guerrilla, desorientan al Pueblo y tergiversan la realidad nacional.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que muchos periodistas, oficiosamente realizan una campaña de propaganda a favor de las guerrillas, exaltando sus crímenes y enseñándose contra quienes se oponen al comunismo.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que no puede esperarse del gobierno una acción directa contra las guerrillas comunistas, ya que existe un pacto "de no agresión" entre el gobierno y los guerrilleros, que fue firmado por los jefes de la conjura comunista y el diputado Camilo Dodet Rosa como secretario del presidente Méndez Montenegro.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la población no puede permanecer desamparada, sin que el gobierno y los tribunales repriman con energía a los guerrilleros que ensangrientan al país.

POR TANTO, DECRETA:

Artículo 1º.- Se declaran objetivos de guerra del FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL a los órganos de prensa siguientes, por su colaboración a la guerrilla comunista: Radioperiódicos Guatemala Flash, El Debate, El Independiente, Guatemala en Marcha y Audio-prensa. Y los periódicos: Gráfico, El Estudiante, Opinión Revolucionaria y Combate, así como todos aquellos que se identifiquen a favor de la lucha guerrillera en el país.

Artículo 2º.- El Comité Central del FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL dará en esta misma fecha sus órdenes para que sus comandos contra-guerrilleros tomen las medidas que las circunstancias demandan, a fin de castigar energicamente a esos órganos de prensa que sirven a las consignas del imperialismo chino-soviético en Guatemala.

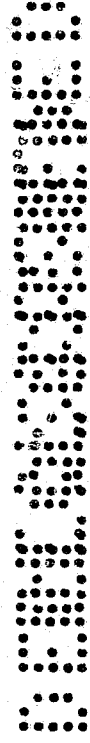
Artículo 3º.- Esos mismos comandos recibirán la orden oportunamente, para ejecutar sin misericordia a los directores, redactores y demás personal que, en dichos órganos de prensa, sean los responsables directos de la tendencia pro-guerrillera.

Artículo 4º.- El presente decreto entra en vigor inmediatamente.

Dado en el cuartel general del FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL (FRN), a los veintinueve días del mes de octubre de 1966.

EL COMITÉ CENTRAL DEL FRN.





EL EJERCITO, VICTIMA DE UN JUEGO.

El gobierno que preside R6ndez Montenegro est6 actuando al Ej6rcito Nacional a una peligrosa aventura. A un juego sagrado que parece estar encaminado a destruir a la instituci6n armada.

Mientras las guerrillas multiplican y extienden su acci6n en el pa6s, el 6mparo y tolerancia del gobierno, la Instituci6n Armada est6 siendo aniquilada en los frentes del hor-oriendo de la revoluci6n, por lo que R6ndez Montenegro, por su "extremada universidad", se niega a combatir a los que dirigen intelectualmente la acci6n, en la capital misma.

R6ndez Montenegro coloca en la capital una desordenada agitaci6n que se origina en la consigna extranjera y se extiende por conducto de la Universidad de San Carlos. Mientras contingentes militares son enviados a las emboscadas guerrilleras en la montafia, la gran conjura avanza en la capital, involucrada en organismos que controla la AEU. Y en esa conjura, est6n involucrados desde funcionarios de gobierno, hasta profesionales apertamente inofensivos, pasando por la AEU, los organismos sindicales, el PCR y varios frentes de fachada del comunismo internacional. Podr6 el Ej6rcito soportar un desahucio tal, y hasta cu6ndo, actuando como lo ha hecho, como el brazo ejecutor de un gobierno que s6lo busca responsabilizar a los militares de "la Reptesi6n de la montafia", contra peque6os grupos, pero dejando actuar a los principales chubascillos en la capital.?

Mientras se hace aparecer as6 al Ej6rcito como un "verdugo" el presidente "universitario" y sus consejeros, aparecen como los "respetuosos abandonados" de los derechos humanos.

Se ha organizado ya en la costa sur otro frente guerrillero que se denomina "Comandante Luis Turcios" y el gobierno no lo ignora. Sabe que sus principales dirigentes s6n universitarios que act6an impunemente en la capital. Sin embargo se sigue enviando a guerrillas militares a Izabal, Zacapa y Chiquimula, para que chigan en emboscadas; cuando el foco de la conspiraci6n comunista est6 en la capital.

Pero a los dirigentes y autores intelectuales de esas emboscadas, se los protege con el velo oficial, para que preparen la leva pero efectiva destrucci6n de las fuerzas armadas de Guatemala, como paso inicial de la instauraci6n de un gobierno comunista, tipo Cuba.

Si la Instituci6n Armada sigue sin ver ese juego que se conduce a su desaparici6n y contin6a desangr6ndose en la montafia, en vez de atacar el foco primario de la conjura, izquierdista, caer6 como chivo en Cuba, como instituci6n, dejando su lugar a las milicias populares.

No se trata de combatir peque6as facciones de alba6os, sino de arrancar a ra6z al comunismo organizado en guerrillas, combati6ndolo desde sus principales instigadores.

FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL. (FRN)





BOLETIN Nº 2

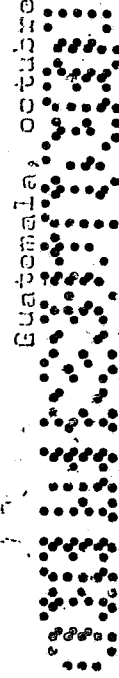
DEL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL.

Con la firme convicción de que, únicamente empleando una política agresiva "ojo por ojo y diente por diente" - podremos exterminar las guerrillas comunistas, EL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL informa de las acciones desarrolladas por el comando anti-guerrillero "Coronel Molina Arreaga", que en los últimos días, operando en la zona nor-oriental de la república, logró los siguientes objetivos: 1) EN GUALAN, Zacapa, el segundo jefe del frente guerrillero "Edgar Ibarra", conocido con el sobrenombre de "El Sueño" y cuyo verdadero nombre es el de Manuel Vélez, fué entregado a las autoridades militares de la localidad por varios hombres de nuestro comando anti-guerrillero. Esto individuo debe varias muertes de campesinos anticomunistas y ha participado en emboscadas contra patrullas del Ejército Nacional. 2) EN SANTA ROSALIA, municipio de Gualán, el mismo comando ejecutó al verdugo comunista Antonio Portillo Funes, por haber participado en el asesinato del ex-diputado Manuel Orellana Portillo. 3) EN LA LIBERTAD, aldea de Camotán, Chiquimula, fué también ejecutado por elementos del FRN, el agente de las FAR, Domingo Pérez, a quien se sorprendió en su propia casa de habitación. 4) EN LA PE PESCA, aldea de Río Hondo, Zacapa, el individuo Sebastián Oliva Pérez, enlace guerrillero, fué muerto a tiros por hombres del FRN, hace 10 días. Su cadáver fué volado en Zacapa y al funeral asistieron no menos de 14 personas que también serán pronto ajusticiadas por el comando anti-guerrillero. 5) SALVADOR ORELLANA, conocido guerrillero de las FAR bajo el mote de "El Ilo Giro", fué alcanzado también por las balas del FRN. Se reportó de las heridas sufridas, en casa de un conocido médico capitalino, cuya dirección y completa identidad obra en poder del comando "Molina Arreaga", al que el FRN ha instruido para que les tenga bajo su vigilancia y blimine al guerrillero totalmente cuando intente salir a la calle. 6) EN LA FRAGUA, Zacapa, donde han emboscado a la población los guerrilleros, nuestro comando atacó a Esteban Orellana Ordóñez, acercándole seis tiros, incluyendo uno en el paravul, que le dejará ciego para siempre.

Lamentablemente, la pasividad del gobierno para combatir a los guerrilleros comunistas, a los que encubre y tolera, no puede conducirnos sino a la aplicación de medidas energéticas, como las que informamos. Hemos tenido que llegar a donde no queríamos, porque el gobierno ha demostrado ser incapaz para garantizar la seguridad nacional y la seguridad de las personas. EL FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL ha iniciado la ofensiva, bajo la consigna de: guerrillero visto, guerrillero muerto, aún cuando en este empeño paulatino tengamos que entregar la vida muchos de nosotros, y tengamos que acudir a sistemas y procedimientos energéticos y sangrientos, único lenguaje que entienden nuestros adversarios.

FRENTE DE RESISTENCIA NACIONAL.

COMANDO ANTI-GUERRILLERO CORONEL MOLINA ARREAGA.



Guatemala, octubre de 1956.